CHARGOAL & DISCOPPING

THE "WHITE TOWER."

A dispatch in manifold, which was first published in London at 11:20 A. M. on the 9th, has been received by the Asia. It is slightly different from the previous published statement, speaking of the white works, and not tower, as having been carried:

"Lord Pannure presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and has great pleasure in transmitting the inclosed intelligence which has this day reached here from Lord Rasian.

"SEBASTOPOL, June 7, 1855.

"The formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after 6 this even-ing the French attacked and carried the White Work and the Memelon. Great gallantry was displayed on all sides. Casualties not known."

THE ACTION OF THE 22D AND 23D OF MAY.

The Monitour also publishes the following dispatch
from General Pelissier to the Minister of War. It is
an account of the actions on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May:
"Headquarters, Before Sefastorol, (

"Headquarters, before Sevastofol., ("Saturdar, May 26, 1855.")

"Mossieur Le Markehal: Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 2d May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy, to impede our progress and take our attacks in flank, immed their attention to the Quarantine side, and creted there new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan of connecting by a gabionnade the ambuscades at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetery, and to connect the work by a continuous covered way with the right hunette of the Central Bastion. In the night between the 21st and 22d, by an enormous effort of labor, skillfully concealed, they commenced laying out that vast place d'armes, so threatening for our left attack, and so convenient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bedies of men and make considerable sorties.

"The danger of this Russian work was evident. I saw at once its extent and ordered Gen. De Salles, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position and turn the enemy's new works against themselves—a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

"The General of Division Paté was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organized—one at the bottom of the bay; the other on the ambuscades of the cemetery by the south-east angle of that inclosure; they were to be simultaneous.

"After having carried the new gabionnades of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immence; two successive phases were to be expected in the action,—one of battle and one of labor. The combat took place on the night between the 22d and 23d of May; it commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening.

"Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Beuret, and consisted of three companies of the 18th

of the 98th of the Line.

"The right attsek, intrusted to Gen. de la Motterouge, consisted of picked companies of the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th of the Line, with a battalion of the 18th and two battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march in case Gen. Paté should need reenforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their mas in one night by a great effort, and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attacks, were tivere in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and to defeat. According to prisoners there were twenty-six battalions.

"The action commenced on a signal given by Gen. Paté with inexpressible impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambuscades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them, and supported by the 28th of the Line they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians soon issued from the Quarantine ravine, joined in the combat and disputed the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th and the Voltigeurs of the Garde were successively engaged, and his heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambuscades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet melles were terrible. Two other battalions of the Voltgeur of the Garde, the 9th Chasseurs-spied and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle-ground—some to fight, seme to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty.

"In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to work. We were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent them holding them themselves, and we were compelled to

to the following night. As the dawn broke the Russians had ceased fighting, and our battations returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the

to the trenches, leaving the ground covered account's sinin.

"On the left attack the ambuscades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the Russians returned to the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet; but after two hours the enemy, discouraged, beat a retreat, and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionnade, which became definitively are complest.

our conquest.

"On the following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced: I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

"General of Division Levaillant was intrusted with the conditionance of this task, with 10 battalions, of

the accomplishment of this task, with 10 battalious, of which two of the Voltigeurs of the Garde acted as a

"Four of these battalions, under the orders of Gen.

"Four of these battalions, under the orders of Gen. Couston, were charged to cover our conquest of the preceding night on the extreme left. The six others, commandes by Gen. Duval, were to retake on the right the gabionnade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitively our own.

"The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The impetuosity of these brave battalions belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th, and 80th, was irresistible. The ambuscades were turned and carried; the enemy, driven back on all sides, retreated keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Colonel Guérin and Commandant Durand de Villers conducted the works with as much intelligence as vigor.

"Our success has therefore been complete. Th considerable work upon which the enemy counted to arrest our attacks is in our hands; their gabious cover us; their own ambuscades are turned against them-selves. Those which we could not combine in our sys-

selves. Those which we could not combine in our system have been destroyed.

"These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of Gen. De Salier.

"Yesterday, upon the reiterated demand of General Osten-Sacken, a flag of trace was hoisted, and an armistice concluded for earrying off the dead. We handed over more than 1,200 corpses to the enemy. This field of daughter reminded us of our old struggles with the Kussians, and, as in those memorable times, the honor of arms in these beyonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry.

"According to the number of dead given up to the enemy and the results ascertained from recent affairs,

enemy and the results accertained from recent affairs, we are assured that the losses of the Russians are at kast four times our own; they give to these engage-ments the proportions of a battle. These calculations are, however, under those made by prisoners and de-

are, however, under those made by prisoners and deserters.

"Our artillery, under the direction of General Le Bouf, gave proof of extraordinary vigor and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy resembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make sanguinary gaps in the Russian masses each time they mustered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the coup d ail and coolness of Genaral Le Boul.

"The service of the ambulance was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who took part in this rough affair. I shall afterward have the honor of making known to you the names of the brave mea who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

"The Commander in Chief. PELISSIER."

THE ADVANCE ON THE CHERNAYA. Correspondence of The Daily News.

MAT 25,—The advance against Tehorgua took place at daybreak this morning, and the object was secured without any loss to the Allies. The French troops, in

the course of the morning of yesterday, had struck their large tents and substituted the amah tentes d'abri, and, soon after midnight, comme ed to leave their several encampments for the purpose of forming and concentrating near the entrance to the plain. Just before daybroak the entranced body were within a thousand yards of the square redeut on the side of the hill to the north of the opening, forming the valley of Chorgun. The cavalry occupied a position on the plain and the reserves of French and Ottoman troops stretched back as far as Balaklays.

equality forming the valley of Glorgun. The cavalry occupied a position on the plain and the reserves of French and Ottoman troops stretched back as far as Balakhva.

Gen. Canrobert commanded on the field, but Gen. Pelhaier superintended the operations from a projecting hight on the right flank near the Canrobert redoubt. The force altogether comprised about 20,000 men and included the division of British cavalry, a Sardhian division and about 5,000 Ottomans. Daylight ne sooner expessed the approach of the allied force than the enemy ran in all directions. The large redoubt was attacked at the point of the bayonet just as the first tints of morning were visible, but, contrary to all expectation, the gass had been all removed. A few detachments alone guarded the work. On pushing up the hill to a shelving plain where the enemy had cut a series of zig-zags and intrenchments, it was equally found to be abandoned. The troops which had refired made a slight opposition from the side of a neighboring hight, but a few discharges of shells and grape compelled them to fly. At the same time that this transpired on the left of the Chernaya, other troops had advanced on the right, and gained possession of a low mamelon and ridge commanding the village itself. No opposition was offered, and a few rounds of grape and sooms shell were discharged into the woods above the village to complete the disorder of the troops who were escaping. The enemy kept up a very active fire from the baiteries on the side of the Inkermann Mountain, but the shells usually barst about half way in the air, and the shot, though falling as far as the redoubt near Chorgun, failed to do any execution. Same prisoners were taken, and also a number of horses, and some sheep and estile. Such was the hurry in which the troops quartered in the village escaped that many had left portions of their dress behind, and in a few instances, articles of considerable wither and to the intrenched position of the army of the north, and that some of the roops had left immed

the force quartered during the Winter at Tehorgun had only been lately withdrawn to the intreached position of the army of the north, and that some of the troops had left immediately after the departure of the expedition toward Kerteh.

After fully reconnoitering the hights around Tehorgun, and also the line of hills in a direction toward Khutor Mackenzie on one side and Kamara on the other, the French General withdrew his main body to the Chersonese side of the Tohernaya, occupying however with his outposts the high points near the opening of the valley of Tehorgun, and commadding possession of a portion of the river. It is an important advantage to gain, for the present, the supply of water, and moreover this advance is one step in the the direction to which the future movements of the several armies will be carried.

the direction to which the future movements of the several armies will be carried.

The state of the ground between the Turkish batteries and the Tchernaya shows at once that the Russians never had a serious intention of defending this, their lock-out position. Small numbers of troops only have been quartered in or traversed this part of their late territory. The grass is in full growth; on the banks of the river there are shrubs and trees, and only here and there a few earth-huts, or the black marks of a picket-fire show that some detachments of troops have now and then occupied small camping grounds.

No particulars have been received af the later movement.

A KINGDOM OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A KINGDOM OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

From The London Times, June 7.

Although the Conference at Vienna has now been brought to a formal termination, and the propositions which have been discussed there by the Plenipotentiaties of Europe, with more or less success, must be considered altogether in abeyance, we see no reason to desist from the opinion we have already more than once expressed, that it is both just and expedient to take such measures as may be in the power of the Allies to restore a settled and permanent form of Government in the Principalities of the Danube. The war may last an indeficite period, and may lead in other respects to results we cannot at this time foresee, but it is monstrous to act as if two vast dependencies of the Ottoman Empire peopled by four millions of inhabitants, and enjoying every element of prosperity except peace and good gevernment, should be left in this deplorable condition, outraged by foreign occupation, and opnessed by the most venal of Governments, until the Western Powers and the Czar have settled their disputes. Russia has been driven from the Principalities, and they are nominally restored to the authority of the I orte, which is represented at Bucharest by the Hospodar, Prince Stirbey. We really are at a loss to discover the motive which led to the restoration of this personage at the very time when the influence of the Western Courts ought to have had some weight at Constantinople. Upon Stirbey's return to Bucharest he retained in effice the very men who had most actively served the Russian party during their occupation. He expelled several members of the National party without cause from the country, and every kind of abase continues to be committed under his authority. The Porte, urged by the British Government, seat a Pasha to report on the condition of Wallachia; at the same time delegates were sent to Constantinople to represent the grievances of the population. The report of the Commissioner was highly unfavorable, and an order was given to remove Prince Sti among the examiny are too recent and too painful to be bought off by a few decorations and bribes. The Principalities have learned to regard the Russians as their worst enemies, because they know that the origin of these incessant inroads and occupations lies at St. Peteraburg. Nevertheless, the reigning Hospodar, even after his restoration by the Porte, is entirely in the interests of Russia, the newspapers of Bucharest are not allowed to contain an allusion hostile to Russia, and even the recent articles of the Moniteur on the conduct and objects of the war were not suffered to appear in Wallachia. The other day one of the Boyards, who had been appointed to investigate certain charges of corruption against the administration of the Prince, was disgraced for having presumed to comment on the fraudulent entries in the public accounts. It is notorious that large sums of money voted for the construction of roads, for the maintenance of schools and hospitals, and other public improvements, have been appropriated to very different purposes. Meanwhile, the condition of the country continues to be deplorable. Hopes had been entertained that the exportation of corn by the Danube in neutral ships would be permitted, but we have recent intelligence that the whole trading flotilla of the Greek merchasis which had been sent up the river for this purpose has been stopped by the Russian batteries on the Bessarabian shore. So much for the Russian promise to Germany to adhere to the second point, which secured the free navigation of the Danube! The Austrian occupation is in fact a protracted subversion of legal authority in the country, for the only military objects it could serve have been long since accomplished, and the troops remain there, not for the protection of Turkey, but for the oppression of their fellow-Christians by means which need not continue, and which ought not to continue. Its existence can only serve the purposes of the Russian or the revolutionary party, but every other Power has a common interest with th e bought off by a few decorations and bribes. The

suzerain of these provinces, to provide suitable and permanent means for carrying on the Government, both with a view to rid the country of the burden of a

permanent means for carrying on the Government, both with a view to rid the country of the burden of a foreign eccupation, now altogether superfluous, and to invintain that suthority to which the Provinces look for the protection of their independence. It is undeubtedly true that but for the tie which connects these States with the Ottoman Empire, they would long since have been absorbed by Russia or by Austria. That is the best justification of their somewhat anomalous connection with the Porte, for it gives them the recurity of a large Empire for the defense of their territory, while they have the advantages of a small State for the purposes of self-government.

The prospect of a fresh invasion of the Principalities by Russia is extremely remote and improbable. It will be long before that empire recovers the strength required for a great operation of offensive war, and to cross the Pruh is to give a casus belli to Germany. In all probability the Principalities have now reverted for a long time to come to what ought to be a state of prace, though at present that state of peace is hardly less oncrows than the hardships of war. The present therefore is the time to ameliorate their condition, and without attempting to work any extensive change in their political constitution, which is not a bad one, to endeavor to place the Government in the hands of a man of some horesty, patriotism and ability. Such a man, uniting Moldavia and Wallachia into one State, would in five years have rendered them wealthy enough to defend their interests against intrigue, and strong enough to resist invasion. That, after all, is the territorial barrier to which we must look to oppose the incursions of Russia on Turkey in Europe, and the Porte or its allies can adopt no more effectual means

of defense for Turkey than to give the Principalities a vital interest in the preservation of its independence.

SPAIN.

ince in a state of siege.

In the fields by Maells on the Sist of May, the Arragonese Carlists experienced a signal defeat. Disposing his force in five columns, Gen. Gurren made a sort of battne of the enemy, who was stationed in some broken ground called Los Valles.

The telegraph which brings the news this morning furnishes few details. A sumber of Carlists were killed, and the routed remeants were giving themselves up in great numbers. The General expresses his conviction that the Carlist insurrection in Arragon will speedly be at an end. Three of the chiefs were taken or killed. One of these fought had to hand with a Major of the Carabineers and wounded him, but was himself slain.

This is an important blow—the more so at this particular moment, that it will probably act as a check upon the Carlists in other Provinces, who will be less disposed to take the field, now that the staunchness of the troops, the loyal foching among the Nationals, and the little they can expect from the nation in general, have been proved by recent occurrences in Arragon.

The Spanish Government has applied to that of Portugal to send the Carlists there resident, who have approached the frontiers, into the interior of the country.

In the Cortes to day Senor Madoz read his project

In the Cortes to-day Senor Madoz read his project of a compulsory anticipation of the taxes.

General Gurrea's telegraphic dispatch has been published in an Extraordinary Gazette. I have given its substance above. It says, "The faction of Lower "Arragon is completely destroyed." The Queen's troops did not lose a man. They had been making terrific marches. Nine horses and a quantity of arms were taken. It is not stated that any prisoners were taken, which appears rather singular, but the men of Caspe, Maella, Mazaleon and other villages were giving themselves up.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia.]

London, Friday, June 8, 1855—5 P. M.

There has been less activity in the Colonial and Foreign Fr
duce merkets this week. Sugar and Corron lower. Breaz

STUFFS quiet. Mosky continues abundant. Coxsolus shu
STUFFS quiet. Mosky continues abundant. Coxsolus shu
STUFFS quiet. Mosky continues abundant. Coxsolus shu
Stil. ex. div., for the account. The West India steamer arrive
yesterday, bringing #2.500,000 in Secreta, principally in Dollar
ible pice for which is not yet fixed. Bar Süver 5/14; Sout
American Doubloons 75/675/3; American Engles 76/3.

Coccus 182.1 frum 1906 bags have been offered at anction durir
the past week, principally. Honduras, and chiefly soid at abor
previous rates. Honduras Silver, 3/66/3/16, Pea drain, 4/66/4/

Black, from 4/725/3; fair Teneritie Silver, 3/3.

Coccus 1/62/10wer. Of 759 bags Trinidad in public sale abor
two thirds soid at 38; for good gray, 42/ for good red.

Copyses—The public sales of Plantation Ceyion have bee
considerable this week, comprising 1,100 casks and 1,300 bbj
such bars, the sreater part of which was disposed of; for Colon
Georgidions there was not quite so brisk a demand, and in son
instances rather easier prices were accepted; but for some favo
instances rather easier prices were accepted; but for some favo
in marks very high rates were paid. 1,800 bags Native Ceylo
were bought in from 47/66/48; for mid. to good ord. 1,000 bag
Last India (Singapore) partly soid from 49/6750 for fine ord
nay mixed. A cargo of Rio has been soid at 42/6 for the Medterraness.

2 18 5/. an in good demand. Common Pig £22 10/; W. B. £22 15/ 1. Refined £24

demand: Gallipoli 25:62:55 Malaga 25:162:52. Barbary 2:19
% 2:5. Rape meintains hast week's prices. 56:25:56 being asked for Refined on the spot, and 53:65:4 for Brown. Linssed has edvanced to 59:00 the spot, and for future months there are ready buyers from 50:41:, according to time of delivery. Corea Nat doli at 41:64:1. Pain 40:64:2.

RICE is steady. Several cargoes Arracan have been sold alloat during the weed at 12:62:13; and about 1.00 tuns Bengal privately, on the spot. from 14:10:14:9 for good mid. and good white. 2:60 bags and 750 pockets Bengal at auction chiedly sold from 13:6 for middling to 15: for good white.

Buss steady, with small sales of East India at 2:4 P proof galion.

Tallow stendy at \$1/6 for Y. C. on the spot, and \$5/6 for the end of the year.

This steady. Common Blocks. 111/. Bars, 112/. Refined, 114/. Straits, 169/. Banca, 112/.

Turferstive. Hough is dull at \$1/9\$, and Spirits haved declined to \$4/\$ for American, in casks.

American Succurities of first-class have been in good demand this week, and the following quotations are prices at which business has been done. United States 6 \$\psi\$ cent Bonds, which business has been done. United States 6 \$\psi\$ cent Bonds, which business has been done. United States 6 \$\psi\$ cent Bonds, 1166. buyers at 10.7. Massachusetts \$\psi\$ cent Sterling, 160\(\psi\$) buyers at 10.7. Massachusetts \$\psi\$ cent Sterling, 160\(\psi\$) buyers at 10.7. Massachusetts \$\psi\$ cent Sterling, 160\(\psi\$) buyers at 10.7. Massachusetts \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$ cent Bonds, \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$ cent Bonds, \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$ do Bonds, \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$ bonds, \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$ bonds, \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$

Richardson. Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia!

Livenpoot, Friday, June 8, 1835.

There has been a moderate business done throughout the week in Spanish and Baltic Wenarts, purs speculative and part consumptive, at an improvement of 703d. P leaded, and it is reformed several cargoes on the count were taken on Mark-lane, for Freich account, at 1/32 P quarter advance. Spanish Flour was largely dealt in at 1/32 P quarter advance. Spanish Flour was largely dealt in at 1/32 P quarter advance. American berrels sail only in retail for ship's stores. Invasa Co. a was not so active early in the week; light stocks however eashed holders to make an advance of 6d. P quarter in Mixed and Yellow, and 1/en. Whire. The mice at Tuesday's market were chiefly of Expetion at 45/246/49 P quarter; according to the control of the control of

Corn, mixed, Slowes; jewes at the on speculation, the gur man with the exception of a large sale on speculation, the Barr—With the exception of a large sale on speculation, the Barr—with the week are not extensive—boilders now de-

transactions this week are not extensive—bolders now demanding higher rates.

LARD Prices very firm. Sales this week 200 tuns, at 49/40

50/4P cwt. as in quality.

Tallow advanced, early in the week, 1/40 1/6 4P cwt. owing to large speculative purchases, but it has since recoded.

ROSIN—With heavy arrivals price; have declined to 4/4P cwt.

for comment.

HOALX—With newly arrivals prices have declined to 4; F. C. Ferrommen.

Eark—Quotations norminal. 104 hhds. were offered at ancition without making a bid.

Cerron, under the infecence of the Asia's advices, advined on Monday id. F. B., with sales of 35,000 bales, and 15,000 on Treaday, since which the excitement has ceased, and prices were yesterday id. lower. To-day there is more doing; sales of 12,000 to 15,000 bales at id. improvement, making the quotations the same as this day week. In Manchester, the high prices demanded on Tuesday stopped business, and the downward tenderey of the Cotton market has further checked operations, "Middling" Orienne, 63d.; Mobile, 6 8-16d.; Boweds, 5 9-192.

George Badenach's Circular. Per Aria.] Liverpoot, Friday, June 8, 1855.
BERF-The transctions in this article have been spon to

Ponn-A few transactions have taken place in low qualities, of which the market is now pretty well cleared. Considerable inquity exists for fine; but holders are raising their pretentions, and operations for the present are prevented. Shocks in importers hance do not much exceed 6, 500 bbls; there are however some extret such budges among the dealers.

BACCN-A large beciness has been done, and many particle have changed hands at an improvement in price. The back of the stock or hand is held by one importer and two dealers.

LAND-A moderate business doing at about previous raises.

point of interest in Kansas Twerltory, and is perhapsive that the do not diver. Any three gets pieced by the settlers themselver, it is east and convoledged by the settlers themselver, it is east ded Council City. If the on the road from Fort Leavenwerth to Sants Fort and nearly a thousand persons are settled, just around this little city—men who own farms—American citizens, from the North—men who expect to stay there. In that town itso most important things for that country are provided, a saw mill and a grist-mill. It is no immense cimenal fair that the property of the respect to the country are provided, a saw mill and a grist-mill. It is no immense cimenal fair that the property of the respect of the property of the respect of the property of the respect of the provided of the provid THE COLONIZATION OF KANSAS. ADDRESS OF THE REV. MR. STARR. The Rev. Mr. Stann, who was driven from his home not long ago by the Western bullies who control Kansas elections, addressed the friends of Freedom in Kan sas last evening in the Tabernacle. His address was illustrated by a large map of the country. He said:

Ladies and Gentleres: I appear before you tosight according to announcement to speak on the setdement of Karsas. I do it with a great deal of pleanure, and at the same time with a great deal of pleanure, and at the same time with a great deal of pleanure, and at the same time with a great deal of regret;
with regret for the fact that the country needs to have
anybedy speak on this subject, and with pleasure because it is a great gratification for me to do anything
that can assist in getting the country right on this
question. In the year 1850, in the month of January,
I steried from the State of New-York in order to find a
place in the West where I might labor as a Minister of
the Goopel. I trayled some s.000 miles in the West,
and after leaking in every direction and at various
places, I came to a place which seemed to be a Godforsaken town in almost every respect, and yetra town
that was the very center of interest, and which recent
events have shown to be very near the center of the
United States in more respects than one. Abeat 35
miles up the Miscouri River from where the State line
strikes it, we come to Fort Leavenworth in Kansas,
the learnest military station in the United States. The
population of Fox Leavenworth is sometimes as high
as 1,500 persons, all in the employ of the
United States. Four miles and a half north out
the other side of the Missouri River is the
City of Weston, the place which I chose for
my location and where I have resided ever since. You
must understand that every place in the State of Missouri that has 500 inhabitants is a city with all the
cooperate powers belonging to a city. Weston has
about 5,000 inhabitants. Platte City, six miles and
a half from Weston, has only about 500 or 800 inhabitaents; and Parkville is another city some distance
down the river, owned by Mr. Perk, whose press was
thrown into the river a few weeks since. In Platte
City resides the notorious place, that Platte County.
Persona have b illustrated by a large map of the country. He said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you to-County in Missouri. It has a population of 20,000, and over 3,000 slaves. I went to Weston, and during the first six weeks I was there I saw the Colifornia emigration of 1850 pass over that County. The best starting place for California is that same Weston. All the military roads center there. The soil of Kansas is not as good as the soil of Northern Missouri or Southern Iowa, but it is better than Illinois, and as for the State of New-York it does not come any nearer than about 1,400 miles of it. It is not level prairie. When you get west of the Missouri the country is broken. In mone of the cities of the Union that I have traveled in, have I ever seen a country so beautiful as Kansas. When people come backend tell this story, men think the country will look like New-York or Massachusetts. Now the day that Adam was-made, he was put into this world and it was fixed up to his hand; but if you could take him and plump him down into the world after the curse had come upon it, and its luxuriance had growa up into briar-bushes, it would be something like putting a man into Kansas. Up to last year there were only indian Agents, traders and soldiers there; the result of it is that the country is just as new as it was the first year of the world, just exactly, and when we talk about its being a beautiful country and a fine country, you must not expect it to have such fine farms as there are over in Platte County. Many emigrants have heard people say it was the fines country, they ever saw, and are surprised to find that there are no fine farms there. I heard a story in reference to that about Mr. Park and a man from Vermont who was at work for him. They were at work on the Big Blue, a stream about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Kansas. He and this man had been cutting logs to build a log-house. The man said one day, "I don't like the motter?" said Park. "I don't like the way they do things here; where I came from they have a bell that rings in the morning for you to get up, and then it rings at breakfast, and Park said that way, and the last he saw of him was en one of the hills away to the East. The truth is, we have too many settlers who have bells to telt them when to get up and when to come to breakfast. But if a man goes out there he must expect to live on bark and chips and roots for about a year, and then he will find that he has got a farm of about 200 acres and a cash income of a thousand dollars a year, and every year his land is rising in value. It is a very sad thing that we have bad so many emigrants go out there who have not staid. When I came down the Missouri River, six weeks ago, there were sixty persons coming from Kansas. The trouble of it is that after all the fuss and noise we made about what we were going to do we have done but very little. The instant the Kansas. Nebraska Bill passed last year we had a great demonstration made at Boston, and they said they were going to raise a capital of \$5,000,000 to send 50,000 men of grit and pluck to Kansas. I don't know what has become of the \$5,000,000. But when they talked about \$5,000,000 and 20,000 men, that sounded large to the people in the State of Missouri, and this is a Slave State, and men who didn't want to have their property depreciate 25 per cent or so in the course of a couple of years, and they took alarm at all this big talk, which by-the-way didn't mean anything—was nothing but gas. That kind of talk led the State of Missouri to say: "Who is "going to take that Kansas. If they've got \$5,000,000, "Oo, we've got \$5,000,000. There's one thing at "any rate we can do—we can out bully them and out." fight, don't know how to fight, hasn't got any blood in them to fight, and that one of them is equal to fifteen Northerners. I have friends there who have just this idea that a Northerner ent fight, don't know how to fight, hasn't got any blood in them to fight, and that one of them is equal to fifteen Northerners any time in anything. People at the Northerners was not any there; they think that when they come to talk right up to a Southern chival the things, he must expect to starve. That is what Stringfellow meant I think. I am not afraid that any good genuine Yankee will starve to death in that country. We need to work systematically—to work right up and in the right time. We can do that kind of work as well as anybody else if we set about it. As to this Lawrence, about which I had commenced to speak but was drawn off on to another subject, it is the second city in Kansas and Nebraska—second in point of capital and wealth. It has been and is the hope of Kansas to-day; that and Council City we can depend on more than Leavenworth. The inhabitants of Leavenworth, who are Free-Soilers, being poor men; but these places, Lawrence and Council City, are in the hands of Northern men—men of grit, who mean to stay there. They organized their Society lest year. They ordered a steam-engine, which was made in the Fall and sent off, but it got laid up. This was the state of things! The North had promised five million stellars capital and twenty thousand men, and instead of those promises being fulfilled the steamengine that they sent laid frozen up in the Missouri Kiver just above St. Louis. The omigrants had to draw sawed lumber 45 miles from Weston, from Kansas City and from Westport, Mo. At these places the Fre-Slavery men met together and passed resolutions that they wend not sell lumber and provisions to these Yankees except at certain prices, double the real market rates! For instance, if Bour was \$7 a hundred, they would charge \$14, and would sell for nothing less.

A gentleman in the meeting said it was a mistake to say that the settlers were depending on Missouri for a wed lumber, as it was obtanable at Lawrence.

The Rev. Mr. S. may have been misinformed; if so, I am happy to be corrected. No man feels more

sayed lember, as it was obtainable at Lawrence.

The Rev. Mr. S. may have been misinformed; if so, I am happy to be corrected. No man feels more in reference to these difficulties than I do. As I understand it, those saw-mills did not come up the Missouri River until the Spring, and in default of that they went into the State of Missouri, bought a saw-mill, as I understand it, and after a great deal of labor it was set up, and was used through a good portion of the Winter. The other steam saw-mill, when it got released, was sent up to Tojeks in the Spring. I understand that two other mills have been sent to Lawrence. I am glad of it. I do not know whether they are in operation or not.

A sentleman in the meeting said that one is now People at the North talk all the while about Southern chivalry as though there was not any there; they think that when they come to talk right up to a Southerner he will come down. At the South they asy the Northerners do nothing but gas all the while. Now, to my mind they are both badly mistaken. In the South there is an utter recklessness about which we knew nothing at the North; they are always ready to fight at the drop of a hat. They had just as lief die about a sixpence as about a million of dollars when their blood is up. Here at the North mon are of a different temperament. In the South tell a man he lies and he will say "I want an apology "or I'll kill you. Here at the North thee south tell a man he lies and he is taught to keep excited until he will kill you. Here at the North tell a man he lies and he is very much obliged to you, but until you move it it is merely an assertion. I suppose men North can fight just an well as men South, but when the North thinks the South have got no plank they are just as badly mistaken. The Northerner fights from a feeling of duty; the Southerner from excitement. Now, in reference to this thing, the South began to bestir themselves to keep "Abolitionists and "nigger-thi-ves" out of Kansas. We got a great many men here in the North to come out by telling them fine stories instead of telling them that if they had grif to stand it they would come out right in the end. What was the effect? Mechanics there find rotatoes \$4 a bashed and other things in proportion; he has perhapa \$12 left. The Missourians took all the best claume early last year. This man has to go into the interior; board eats out a delfar and a half a day, and after lacking until his money comes down to three dellars a day he finds a claim. He has aever chopped a tree in his life; he don't understand the ways of the country. He takes an ax and goes into the woods ar, delops his forty or fifty trees. Then he has to square them, and to pay five or six dollars a day for a "casm to have there, and by that time derstand that two other mills have been sent to Lawrence. I am glad of it. I do not know whether they are in eperation or not.

A gentlemen in the meeting said that one is now about to be put in operation.

The Rev. Mr. S.—Now my friends this thing I am sorry for. I would rather pay \$50 out of my own pocket, slithough I have got no money, then that a sterm saw-min should be delayed a week in getting into operation in that Territory. I don't find fault with any set of man, but it is right to mention these facts. They did not sit down feat to a thorough calculation so as to get everything ready to the very last nail that was not every. In future, this is the thing that must characterize the movement of any set of men that do are to do anything its Kansesa. Let as make up our minds to work to plan. Let us make definite arrangements. Let us go provided with sawmills at all events, and we shall see some glarious results, for every dollar that has been expended in that country has told. The only recuble is, that we have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we cught to have spent about one cent what we calculated the worth of the labor of the men who went there to vote, and the prices they had to pay for steamboats to do it; the number of men they had to pay for steamboats to do it; the number of men they had to pay for steamboats to do it; the number of men they had to pay for steamboats to do it; the number of men they had to pay at the refer of \$15 the job for going over, and the provisions for the jecurncy.

A Verter—Yes, and the whisky.

The Rev. Mr. S.—Yes; whisky is included under the lead of provisions. It is thought as good as most and drink both there. We want the feeling to take a hold on the people; if we want to do somet

them log-wagons. If you sell them anytought to sell them all-provide them with all appear to me that the North ought to do number that every saw-mill you sells worth five thousand embrants. It that so many as that will be into stay there for every sall set up. The Noto turn its aftention directly to this subject become the great question of the day. To other issue at the present time which this question is Slavery does not absorb. The question is Slavery in the limited States is to remain crigical limits, or whether it is gradually over the face of the country one until after the Free States themselves shall be over eriginal limits, or whether it is gradually to ap over the face of the country one until after the o the Free States themselves shall be overrun by Shall there be heaceforth a North, or shall we tame to be merely an appendinge to the South mere attachment fixed to it? The North has at last to rise up and declare its posit. Tell me, my friends, if you can know any greaten why two 12th of equal intelligence she submit their judgment continually to a third what ability to judge can be fairly questioned as to its equal even with their own, and when they find that judgment to which they have submitted has projectly to be unwholesome and injurious, can you me any good reason why because they have hith submitted to this they should continue to do so! lecturer proceeded to refer to the basis of represention in the Southern States. If a man, he said of 1,500 slaves his vote will control as much as the fifths or 901 persons in the Free States. And a man's slave property increases—and slaves increased in this protion. When this three-fifth representation of menced slaves numbered only thousands, and it of but little consequence; but now they number lions it becomes a matter of serious concern, as affing the dearest rights of our country—the right of a government. In the country people are seem themselves, but in New-Yerk City the system of omercial concervatism which provails is such a creatly retard efforts of this kind. It is tive the City is frozen up with the commercial conservation which will make them keep behind. But it is a movement which must draw even moneyed conservation with it. If it do not take the lead it will have to come in at the tail. We mean, said the leading of the commercial to move the people in this City, and the moneyed people may join us if they think proper, but whother they do it now or not they must sooner or later take sides or this great issue of our country. The South saw that there would be a fight, and they were ready for it. The North will be compelled by the South now either to come up to the fight or be kicked out of it, for to have a fight they are determined. They care not how many doughfaces there may be in the North. They will not be satisfied until the North cither acknowledge that there is no North, or that the North can fight as well as the South. To-morrow evening I intend to give you an account of my expulsion from the Territory. There will also be on the platferm with me Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, a junior partner of The Parkville Luminary concern, the press of which, as you are aware, was thrown into the Missouri River. He is a poor man and he wants to have you give him a new press so that he can go there again and print a five paper in Kansas and send it to you as his subscribers.

The lecture was listened to throughout with the most marked attention and lively interest; much enthusiasm was frequently excited by the straightforward and earnest appeals of the speaker. ward and earnest appeals of the speaker. THE PROHIBITORY LAW. thousand. At \$1 o'clock Dr. Jacon S. MILLER WAS

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards was held last evening, in the open air, in the triangular open space known as Jackson square, at the intersection of Eighth and Greenwich-avs. A stand had been creeted for the speakers. The number in attendance was

the Chair. He stated that the object of the meeting was to give an indersement of the principles of Toperance and the Prohibitory Law. He regarded to was to give an indersement of the priceopies of Tomperance and the Prohibitory Law. He regarded the temperance cause as a great and important one. Nothing but that cause had prevented the subversion of the liberties of our Republic by intemperance in the past. He attributed nine-tenths of the disease, orine and suffering of our people to intemperance.

Mr. LLEYD was the first speaker, his remarks had more allusion to the subject of Temperance and the benefits according to all classes from a life of sobriety. He said that the discontinuance of the use of ardent spirits would diminish the taxes upon property.

The Rev. C. J. Warren, the Secretary of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, then proceeded to read an address prepared under the auspices of the Alliance to the citizens of New-York.

The address was a brief, pointed and excellent argument in favor of the Prohibitory Law and its enforcement.

Following the address, Mr. WARREN introduced the subjoined resolutions, which were adopted unani-

subjoined resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resoluted, That as friends of Temperance we meet to rejoice that the spirit of legislation is now making rapid strides to overtake the solvening intelligence and humanity of the age; and that the State of New York has at last taken her place in that he state of New York has a last taken her place in the premise of intextacting liquors to be used as a beverage.

Resolved, That as the people of this State have twice elected as Legislature, and on the coly trial ever made a Governor, instanced to caset a Prohibitory Law, we have no fears that fine same people will ever elect either a Governor or a Legislature that will repeal the present Prohibitory Law only by enacting another that will more effectually seezer the great o jet desired, viz. the entire suppression of the sale of intexticating liquors to be used as a revenue.

B Acrea, We find in the last three days records in the City press, in addition to the usual variety of shootings, stabilings and other attempts to kill, that two drunken men were killed by the cars and a pile of brick; that a third, with a bestie of theory in his head, jumped from the steambost and was lost, that a fourth, in a fixed delivium tremens, cut his wife's three-both kneeled by the heiside to say their prayers; and, notified has ser least, that so yo only seven years of any frank from a may of beer giver aim in a brewary, fell down and died in a five hours.

Eccelved, That such reports do bet confirm and quicken our.

convictions of the terribly poise, nons mature of an the various and tonicating drin as that are for asle in this City, of the inharcant vickedness and destructive tendencies of the inharcant vickedness and destructive tendencies of the inharcants of the should be an interest to the languard of the absolute necessity as wail as the beneficiant realize of the languard probabilities.

Heading of the should be charged upon the publication of those queed threat opins in the City since the first of May, is justly to be charged upon the publication of those queed threat opins in an decision which have decisions that there is now to be a tient to parally realize the indiscitinations asle now no law, at least no parally realize the indiscitination as allowed in the parallel of the indiscitination and the watchword for the Empire City and the Empire State.

He hereat. The Hor Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of Now-York, in an address "to the people of Now-York, in a pril. In a saddress "to the people of Now-York, in a pril. Is a said." So far as state legislation is conserved, it have no list, and you will be a sometime of the city of the input state, and consempted to the said. In a law to the realization is conserved, it have no it and in the second of the signaturation and consempted in the second of the signature of the signature should be a me position as other has and until decised by the Courts, a mended or repealed by the Legislature should be command of the signature for the signature of the signature should be the performance of the solitation and in an atalistic period of the signature should be the performance of the solitation and in an atalistic period to asid in the performance of this obligation and in a statistic period to asid in the performance of this obligation and in a statistic period to asid in the performance of the solitation and in a statistic period to asid in the performance of the solitation and in a statistic period to asid in the performance of the solitation and in a statistic period to

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

Correspondence of The London Time.

MADRID, Priday, June 1, 1835.

To-day's Gazette contains a Royal decree extending the state of siege to that part of the province of Valencia, which pertains to the military district of Valencia. Another decree signification which in 1847 were abnexed to the Captain-Generalcy of Valencia. Another decree significathe Royal sceptance of Senor Baralt's offer to take charge of the Hayal printing office and the direction of The Gazette, without pay, expressing at the same time the Queen's satisfaction at Senor L'aralt's generous disinterestedness.

An attempt has been made to seduce to the Carlist cause the cadeta at the Military College at Toicdo. They informed their officers, without however denouning the persons who had tried to lead them away. Gen. Ros de Oiano has gone over to Toledo to be vestigate the afair.

At the last moment news has reached me that the Captain-General of Catalonia has declared that Province in a state of siege.

In the fields by Maeila on the Sist of May, the Arragencese Carlists experienced a signal defeat. Disposing his force in five columns, Gen. Garren mode a sort of

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

nos.—There has been a good demand for Welsh and we quote is 26 15/22?; Bars, 27, free on board in Wales. Scotch a sie quoted 76/6 for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

1882ED—Attivals since our last, 3,000 qrs, all of which is 3f Seed. The market continues dull and transactions are of tail character; 69/ for Bombey; 67/ for Calcutta and 65/ for

13/6 for middling, to 15/1 for good winds at 2/4 P proof gallen.

Russ steady, with small sales of East India at 2/4 P proof gallen.

Saltyfffe has been in good demand throughout the week, and a considerable has been done at steady prices. We quote 61 to 14 P cent refraction 27/023/1, 5 P cent 29/.

Sricks—Black Pepper: 670 bags fair to good Bornes kind were taken in from 4/06/1d. Cloves: 62 bags fair Zarnibar brought from 5/00/dd. Cassia Vera: 245 cases ordinary corre to lair bold went from 29/06/1d. Cloves: 62 bags fair Zarnibar brought from 5/00/dd. Cassia Vera: 245 cases ordinary corre to lair bold went from 29/06/1d. Cloves: 62 bags fair Zarnibar had a depressing effect on the market, and prices generally lave given way about 60. P cwt. The sales of West India are 1,720 hids., and of 52/60 bags Mannitius and East India offered about one-half was disposed of. 1,500 hids., 550 tes, and bbis. Coba only partly sold. Privately the following cargoes have been delayed of affect; 3,400 bags Havana (No. 13/4) at 22/6, for the United Kingdom; 1,500 boxes Havana (No. 13/4) at 22/6, for heart for the United Kingdom; 1,500 boxes Havana (No. 13/4) at 22/6, for London.

System quiet at 21.2 5/02/21/0/.

Tex—Public sales, comprising 32/00 pkgs, have been held during the week, of which only about 5,00 sold at barely previous rates. By private contract a fair busines has been done in con mon Congon at 8/d. at which price there are still buyers.

Tallow stendy at 51/6 for Y. C. on the spot, and 53/6 for the end of the year.

Tis steady. Common Blecks. 111/- Bars, 112/- Refined,

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

can live there; he has seen the elephant. The trouble is that after telling the South what we were going to do we have only sold tickets at a reduced price. In the City of New-York there are a 'sw gentlemen who formed a little society and have been doing a blessed work for Kaneas. This very day it stands third in